Plasmonic Spectrum analysis with Carbon and dust

05/30 2018

Motivation

- Silver tracks and dusts which are remained with current ellipticity analysis may be identified by spectrum analysis
- To verify this analysis, I evaluate target optical response to some wavelength by PTS2 scanning with optical band pass filter.
- ➤ Verify that event identification can be performed by multivariable analysis using information acquired by spectrum analysis

Method of optical spectrum analysis

 Demonstrate spectrum analysis with silver Nano crystal (I have reported this work at previous meeting)

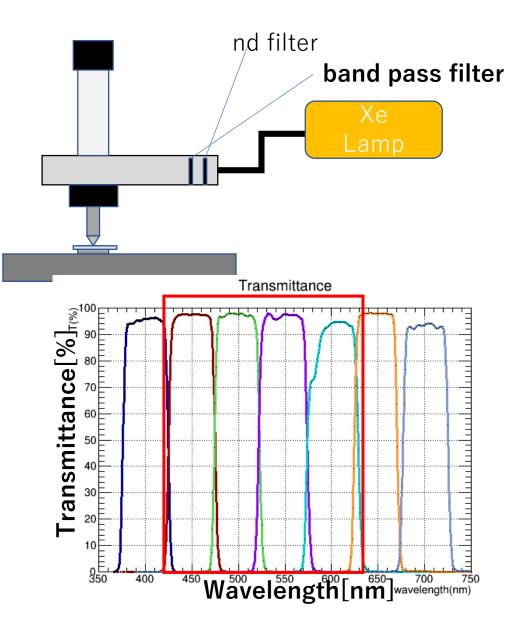
Practice this analysis with Carbon and Dust

Method of optical spectrum analysis

 Demonstrate spectrum analysis with silver Nano crystal (I have reported this work at previous meeting)

Practice this analysis with Carbon and Dust

Flow of spectrum analysis



scanning with each bandpass filter



scanning same area with four bandpass filter; 450nm, 500nm, 550nm, 600nm

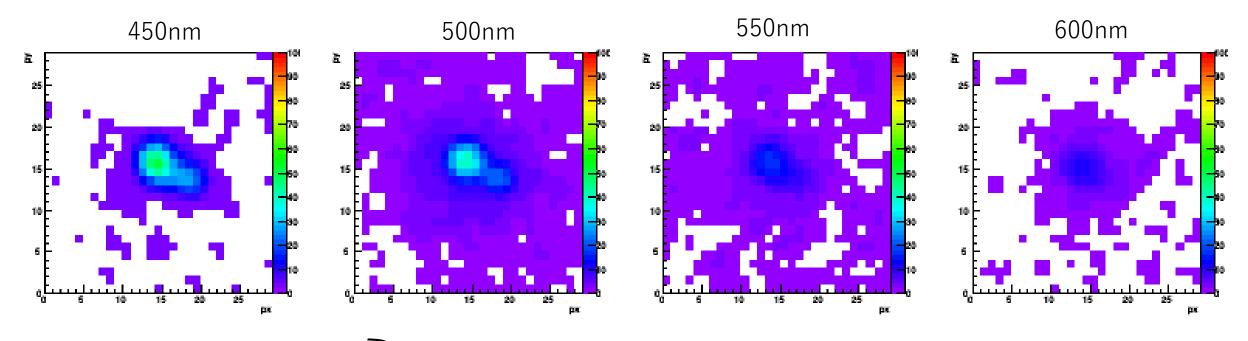
aligning the event at all wavelengths from each image



←Calibrated the wavelength dependence of optical system

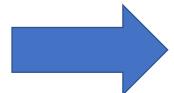
analyzing with brightness of the matched event

Information obtained by spectrum analysis



- > Event image
- Max brightness
- > Mean brightness
- > Area of event
- > Minor, Major
- Brightness barycenter

for each wavelength



Multivariable analysis

BDT, Deep Learning, etc

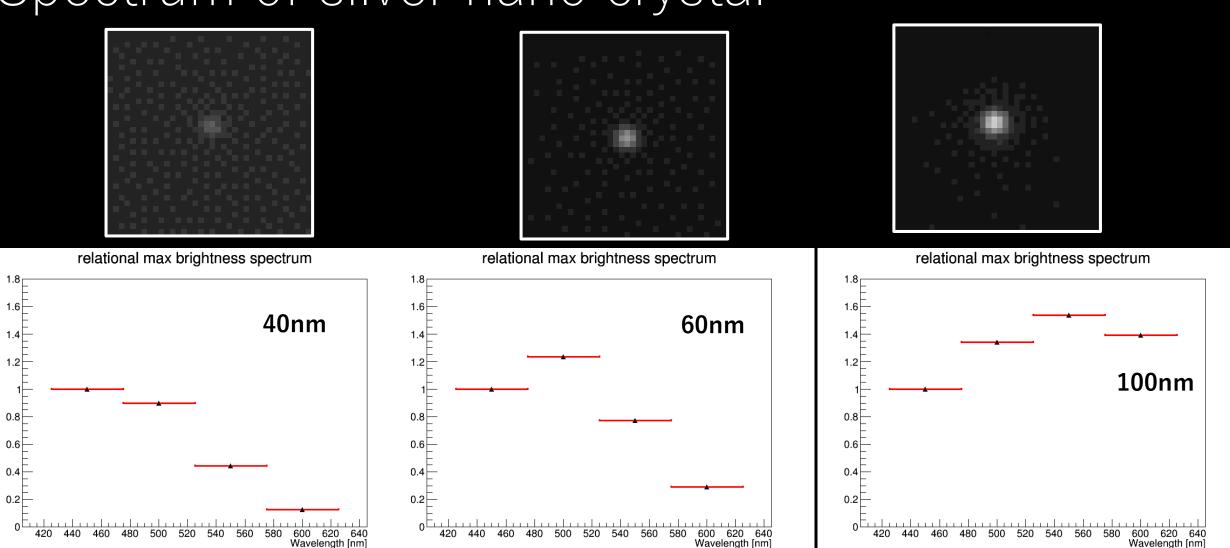
Method of optical spectrum analysis

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Practice this analysis with Carbon and Dust

Spectrum of silver nano crystal

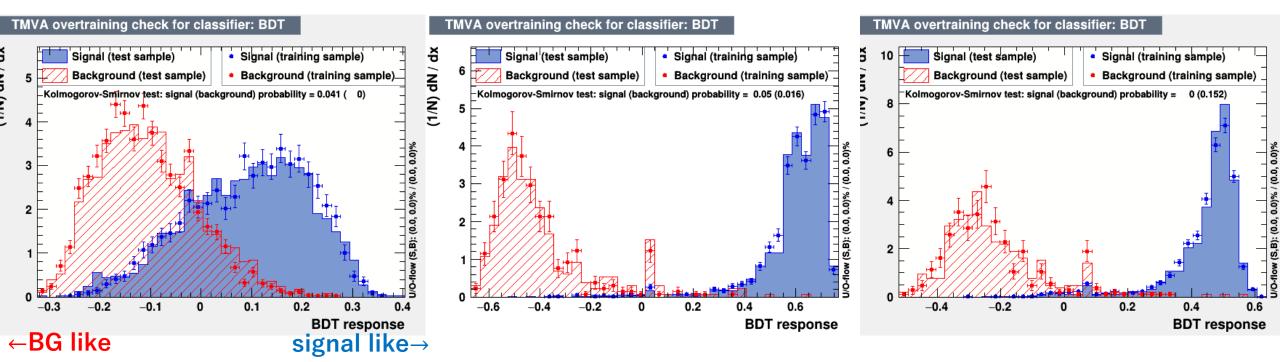


Plot the relative max brightness based on 450nm

Multivariable analysis for silver nano crystal

- Classified with Boosted Decision Tree
- parameters used: relative max brightness at each wavelength based on 450nm, relative area of event

TMVA ver4.2



40nm vs 60nm ↑ effect of size distribution?

signal: 40nm BG: 60nm

40nm vs 100nm

signal: 40nm BG: 100nm 60nm vs 100nm

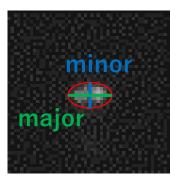
signal: 60nm BG: 100nm

Method of optical spectrum analysis

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Practice this analysis with Carbon and Dust

Flow of analysis



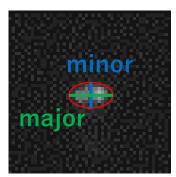
ellipticity=major/minor > 2





1st selection
Selection parameter: ellipticity, minor
ellipticity >2 && 4≤minor≤6

Flow of analysis



ellipticity=major/minor > 2



overall scanning

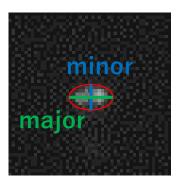


1st selection

Selection parameter: ellipticity, minor ellipticity >2 && 4≤minor≤6

2nd selection number of pixel on binary image

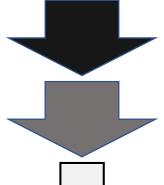
Flow of analysis



ellipticity=major/minor > 2

1st scan (volume scan)

overall scanning



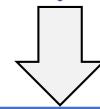
1st selection

Selection parameter: ellipticity, minor

ellipticity >2 && 4≤minor≤6

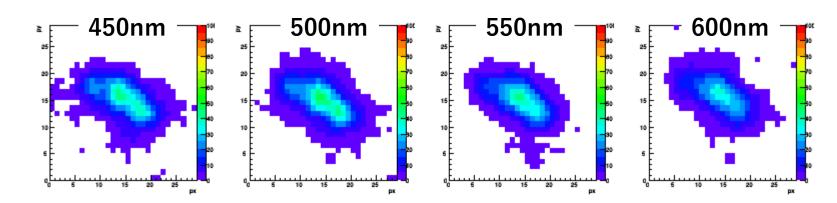
2nd selection

number of pixel on binary image



aligning the event at all wavelengths from each image

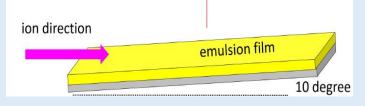
Multivariable analysis of the matched event



Signal and Background

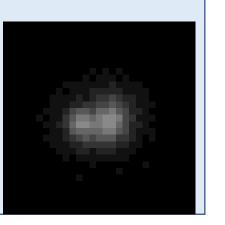
signal

> 200keV Carbon ion sample



- > Energy of incident C ion ~ 150 keV
 - → expected track length ~400nm
- uniform angle(>10mrad)
- ➤ ellipticity > 2.0

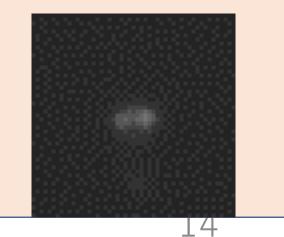
240 event



BG

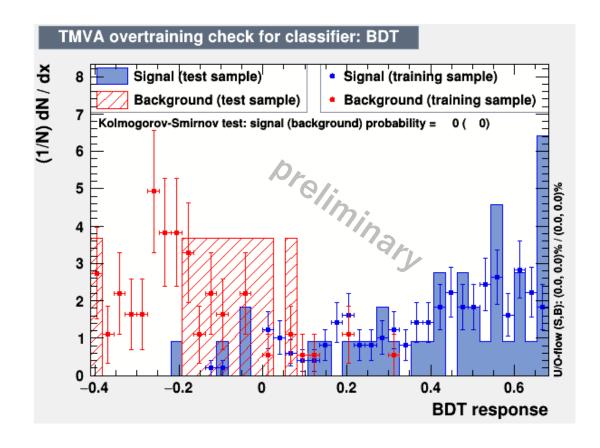
- > Fix only sample (FAN085gf)
- > random angle
- ellipticity > 2.0

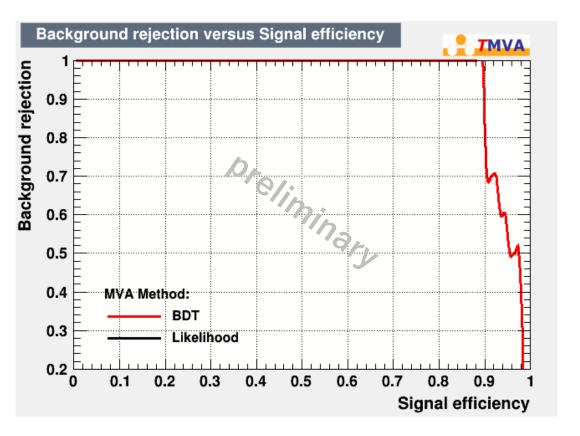
selected 116 event
matched 79 event



Classify carbon and dust with BDT

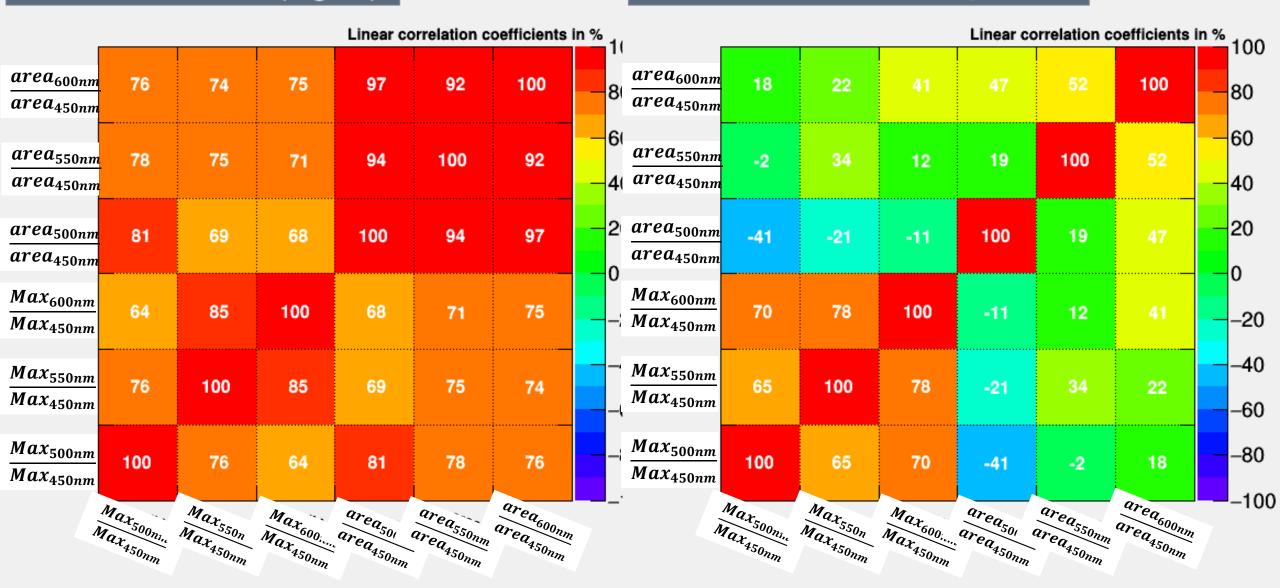
Parameters used: relative max brightness at each wavelength based on 450nm, relative area of event



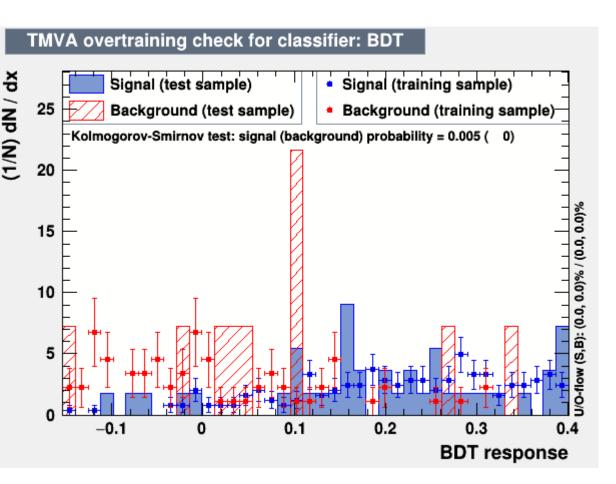


BDT correlation plot Carbon track vs Dust

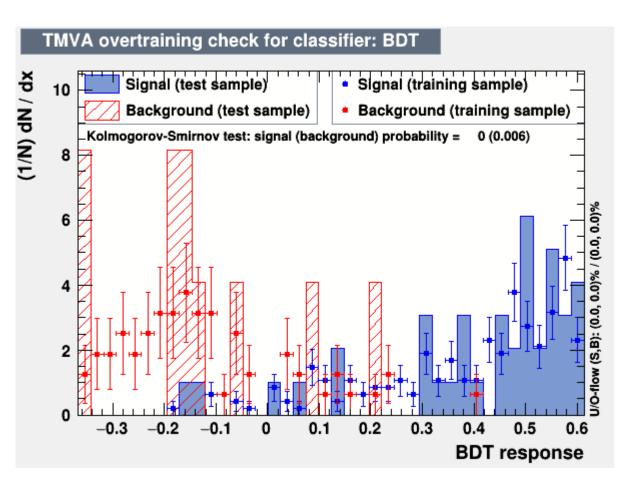
Correlation Matrix (signal)



Classify carbon and dust with BDT



use parameter: relative area



use parameter: relative max brightness

Method of optical spectrum analysis

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Problem and vision

Problem

• I have scanned and analyzed only 142 signal event and 79 BG event. I need much more event, at least 1000 event for multivariable analysis.



necessity for much more scanning

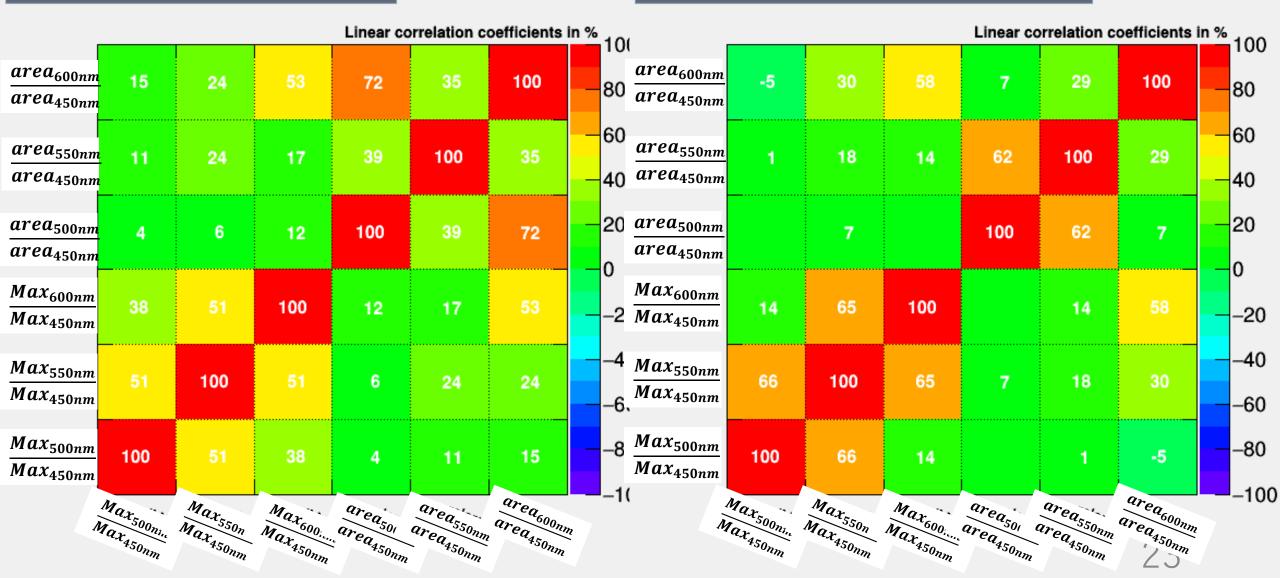
Vision

- Identify neutron samples using the learning model.
- Evaluation with smaller ellipticity event
- Add evaluation parameter
 e.x. wavelength, shift of brightness barycenter, ...

Back up

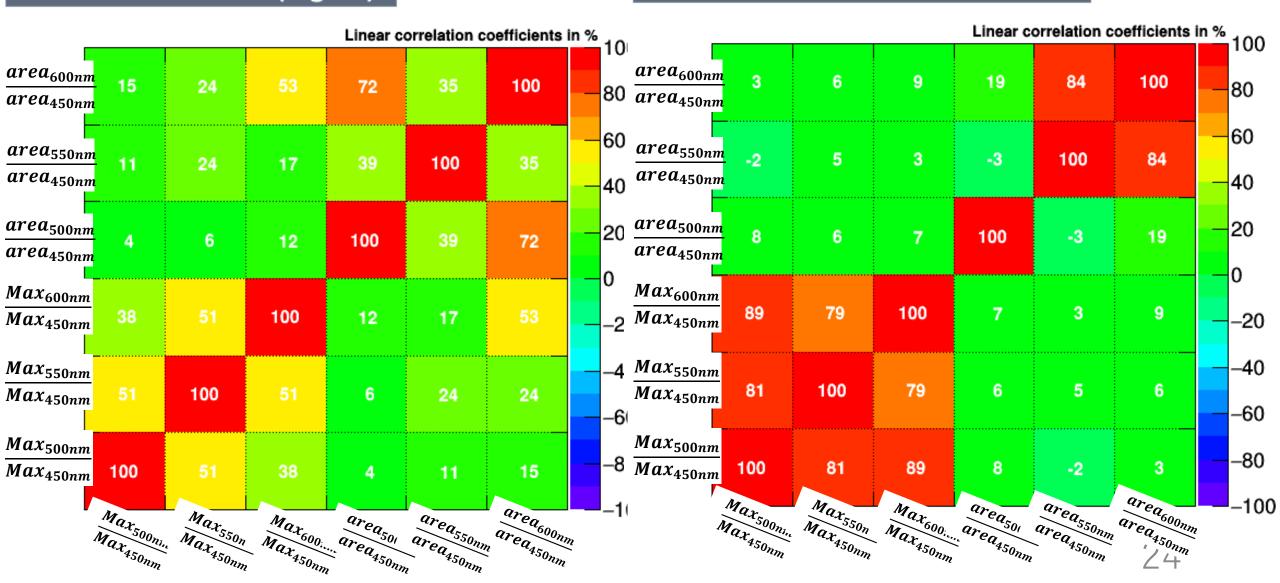
BDT correlation plot 40nm vs 60nm





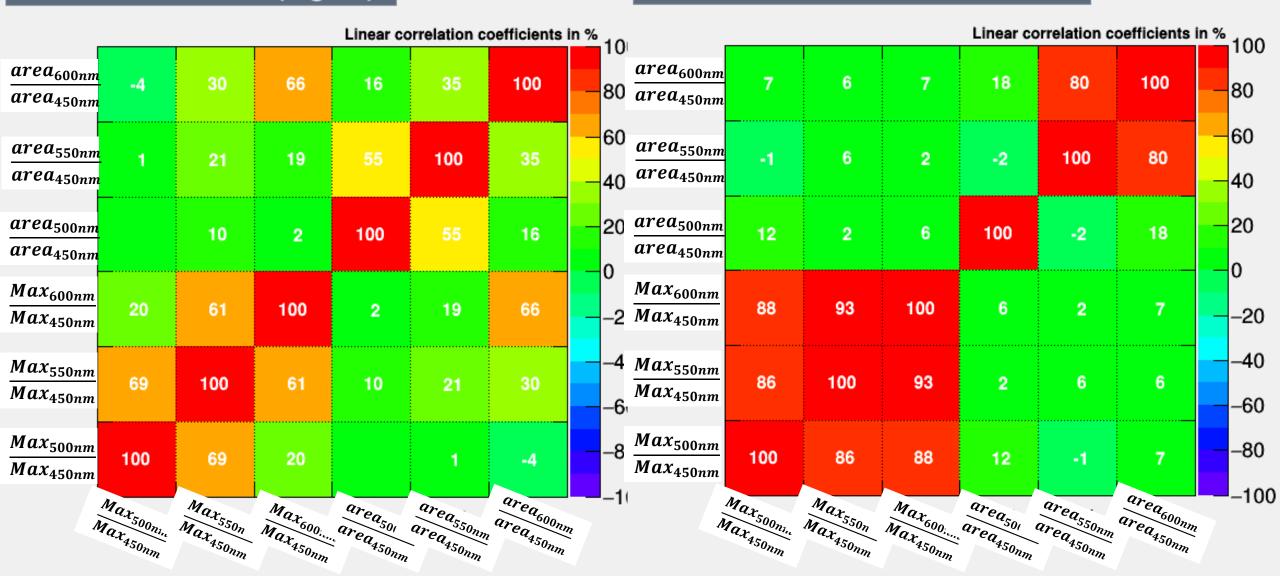
BDT correlation plot 40nm vs 100nm

Correlation Matrix (signal)



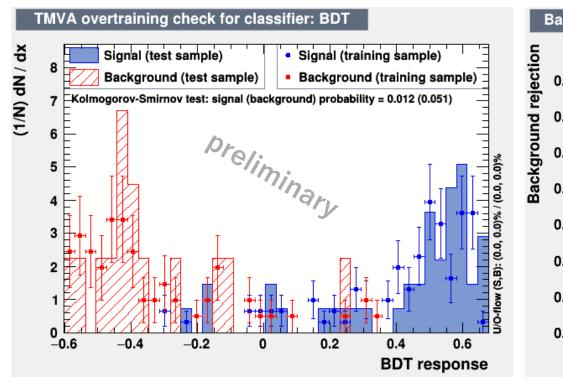
BDT correlation plot 60nm vs 100nm

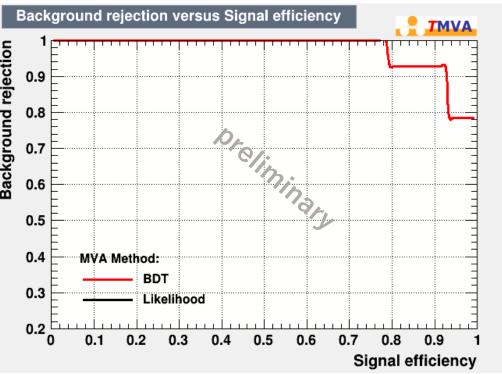
Correlation Matrix (signal)



Classify carbon and dust with BDT

Parameters used: relative max brightness at each wavelength based on 450nm, relative area of event





Dusts spectrum

